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NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Report

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE



NO. 226

RALEIGH, N. C.

FEBRUARY 8, 1957

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 6.5 PERCENT

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 17 points (6.5 percent) during the month ended January 15, 1957. The January index of 277 compares with an index of 288 a year earlier and an index of 260 on December 15, 1956. Higher prices received for meat animals and some of the crops were responsible for the increase in the index.

The livestock and livestock products index registered a decline which was

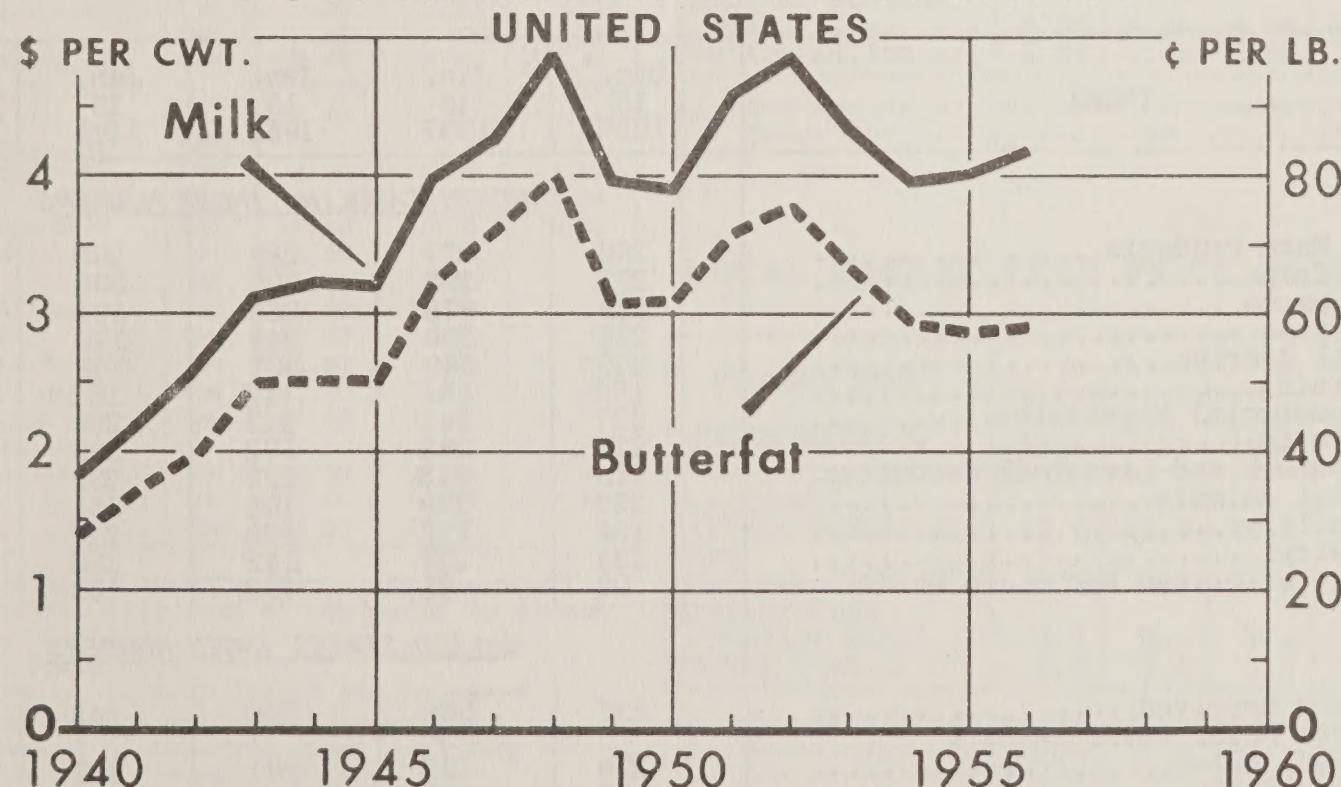
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U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP 1 POINT PARITY INDEX UP 2 POINTS PARITY RATIO UNCHANGED

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased one point (four-tenths of 1 percent) during the month ended January 15. Substantial increases in prices received for meat animals plus smaller increases for fruit and grain crops more than offset lower prices for commercial vegetables, eggs, dairy products, and cotton. The January index at 238 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 237 last month and with 226 a

(Continued on Page 2)

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR MILK AND BUTTERFAT



N. C. PRICES (Continued)

caused by lower prices received for eggs and milk. However, the decline was limited by an advance in prices of beef cattle, calves, hogs, and broilers.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices by U.S. farmers at 95 was 5 points above December 15, 1956.

U. S. PRICES (Continued)

year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates (the Parity Index) established a new all-time high as of January 15, at 292 percent of its 1910-14 average. This represented an increase of two points (two-thirds of 1 percent) over the revised December index. About half of the advance resulted from higher commodity prices; the remainder from the continued advance in taxes on farm real estate, interest on farm mortgage indebtedness, and farm wage rates. The January 15 Parity Index was 4 percent higher than in January 1956.

Although the Parity Index increased somewhat more than farm product prices, the Parity Ratio remained at 82. This compares with 80 in January 1956.

SALES OF MILK IN U. S. TO BE RECORD HIGH IN 1957

Sales of milk by farmers again will increase substantially this year since record production is in prospect. The amount of milk sold by farmers has been increasing more rapidly than actual production, because quantities used on farms have been declining for several years. Cash receipts from the sale of milk and butterfat during the first quarter of 1957 will set a new record high for that period. Cash receipts after March also will be influenced by the level of price support effective April 1, 1957. Farmers received the second largest cash receipts on record during 1956 -- a little over 4,500 million dollars compared with 4,212 million in 1955, 4,114 million in 1954, and the record 4,567 million in 1952. Some slight increase in the net income position occurred in 1956, primarily because of lower feed costs during a major part of the year.

The Dairy Situation

Prices for leaf and top grades of burley are up sharply from last season. Those for most lugs and flying grades were about the same. Overall, burley growers received record prices for the 1956 crop.

N. C. AND U. S. INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1954
<u>NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS</u>					
All Farm Products.....	260	277	288	289	293
All Crops.....	272	295	305	306	300
Tobacco.....	339	378	386	371	368
Cotton.....	226	230	248	273	268
Oil Bearing.....	279	280	307	348	310
Grains.....	150	153	142	182	174
Commercial Vegetables.....	227	245	223	250	241
Fruits.....	277	282	372	303	302
Livestock and Livestock Products.....	216	213	227	231	267
Meat Animals.....	232	239	194	251	315
Poultry.....	194	188	238	217	259
Dairy.....	235	227	243	236	239
Ratio of Prices Rec'd. to Paid*....	90	95	102	102	104
<u>UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS</u>					
Prices Received.....	237	238	226	243	258
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wages Rates.....	290	292	281	283	282
Parity Ratio.....	82	82	80	86	91

* Ratio of N. C. Prices received to U. S. Prices paid.

PRICES PAID BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS FOR FEED

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most mixed dairy feeds on January 15, 1957 averaged slightly above prices paid in mid-December.

All the high protein feeds, except meat scrap which was down 10 cents per hundred, remained on the same level as December.

Bran at \$3.45 per hundred was unchanged. Middlings were costing farmers

less but this decline was more than offset by an advance in corn meal prices.

The poultry feed prices were unchanged from a month earlier.

A decline in egg prices was responsible for the drop in the egg-feed price ratio.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		DEC. 15 1956	JAN. 15 1957	JAN. 15 1957
<u>DOLLARS</u>				
TOBACCO.....	LB.	.466	<u>6</u> .520	.527
CORN.....	Bu.	1.23	1.26	1.23
WHEAT.....	Bu.	2.01	2.06	2.09
OATS.....	Bu.	.76	.77	.752
BARLEY.....	Bu.	1.12	1.12	1.05
RYE.....	Bu.	1.85	1.85	1.22
SORGHUM GRAINS...	CWT.	2.00	2.00	2.13
SOYBEANS.....	Bu.	2.02	2.02	2.31
PEANUTS.....	LB.	.119	.119	.111
COTTON.....	LB.	.274	.278	.3021
COTTONSEED.....	TON	41.00	43.00	60.40
WOOL.....	LB.	.45	.45	.467
HOGS.....	CWT.	16.00	16.40	17.30
BEEF CATTLE.....	CWT.	11.20	11.50	14.90
VEAL CALVES.....	CWT.	18.10	19.30	16.60
SHEEP.....	CWT.	5.00	5.30	5.71
LAMBS.....	CWT.	17.30	18.10	18.00
MILK COWS.....	HD.	105.	105.	155.
CHICKENS, ALL....	LB.	.157	.169	.171
COM'L. BROILERS..	LB.	.155	.170	.180
TURKEYS.....	LB.	.300	.300	.276
EGGS.....	DOZ.	.461	.422	.332
MILK, WHLSE. 1/.....	CWT.	<u>5</u> /5.45	<u>2</u> /5.35	<u>2</u> /4.41
RETAIL 3/.....	QT.	.210	.208	.213
BUTTERFAT.....	LB.	.49	.49	.591
POTATOES.....	CWT.	-	-	1.56
SWEETPOTATOES....	CWT.	4.25	4.85	4.67
APPLES, COM'L....	Bu.	2.15	2.25	3.24
LESPEDEZA SEED...	CWT.	10.40	10.70	10.50
KOREAN.....	CWT.	9.00	9.00	-
KOBE.....	CWT.	11.20	11.30	-
COM. & TENN.....	CWT.	17.00	17.00	-
SERICEA.....	CWT.	15.00	14.70	-
HAY, ALL BALED 4/	TON	28.90	30.00	22.90
ALFALFA HAY.....	TON	35.40	38.60	23.80
LESPEDEZA HAY...	TON	32.20	32.10	25.10
SOYBEAN AND COWPEA HAY.....	TON	26.50	27.50	27.60
PEANUT VINE.....	TON	17.60	17.90	24.40
OTHER.....	TON	27.50	28.80	-

1/ Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Sold by farmers direct to consumers.

4/ The all hay prices is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.

5/ Revised.

6/ Preliminary season's average.

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957
<u>DOLLARS</u>				
Mixed Dairy Feed Under 29% Protein				
All.....	3.85	3.90	3.82	3.86
16% Protein.....	3.75	3.75	3.77	3.80
18% Protein.....	3.80	3.80	3.78	3.79
20% Protein.....	4.05	4.15	3.99	4.04
24% Protein.....	4.00	4.10	4.08	4.13
29% & Over.....	4.55	4.60	4.35	4.37
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal.....	-	-	4.11	4.09
Soybean Meal.....	4.10	4.10	3.86	3.85
Cottonseed Meal..	3.45	3.45	3.85	3.86
Meat Scrap.....	4.70	4.60	4.68	4.63
Grain By-Products				
Bran.....	3.45	3.45	3.04	3.08
Middlings.....	3.65	3.60	3.12	3.14
Corn Meal.....	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.48
Corn Gluten.....	-	-	3.39	3.42
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash.....	4.75	4.75	4.48	4.49
Scratch Grain....	4.15	4.15	4.11	4.13
Broiler Growing Mash.....	4.95	4.95	4.94	4.93
Poultry Ration 1/.....	3.84	3.85	3.56	3.58

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

LOCAL MARKET FEED PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO 1/	N. C.		U. S.	
	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Jan. 1957
Egg-Feed (Poultry Ration)	12.0	11.0	10.4	9.3
Farm Chicken Feed 2/	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.9
Broiler-Feed (Broiler Mash)	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7
Turkey Feed 2/	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.

2/ Poultry ration.

COMMERCIAL BROILER PRODUCTION AND GROSS INCOME IN 22 STATES 1955-56 //

State And Total	1955 //				1956			
	Number Produced	Pounds Produced	Price Per Lb.	Gross 3/ Income	Number Produced	Pounds Produced	Price Per Lb.	Gross 3/ Income
	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Thousand Dollars</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Thousand Dollars</i>
Maine	33,438	120,377	24.4	29,372	43,469	156,488	19.2	30,046
Conn.	25,852	90,482	26.5	23,978	30,505	109,818	20.3	22,293
Pa.	30,318	100,049	26.1	26,113	37,291	130,518	20.9	27,278
Ind.	32,368	103,578	25.4	26,309	38,518	123,258	19.6	24,159
Ill.	8,691	26,073	25.2	6,570	9,126	28,291	19.4	5,488
Mo.	25,767	77,301	24.3	18,784	31,700	98,270	18.8	18,475
Del.	69,820	216,442	25.7	55,626	85,669	291,275	19.9	57,964
Md.	58,367	180,938	25.7	46,501	67,033	221,209	19.9	44,021
Va.	55,179	171,055	24.6	42,080	61,249	189,872	19.4	36,835
W. Va.	21,873	69,994	24.8	17,359	24,498	80,843	19.5	15,764
N. C.	72,936	218,808	24.2	52,952	94,087	291,670	18.9	55,126
S. C.	10,053	29,154	24.5	7,143	13,359	38,741	19.4	7,516
Ga.	177,642	515,162	24.4	125,700	222,780	690,618	18.7	129,146
Fla.	9,389	27,228	26.2	7,134	11,830	35,490	20.8	7,382
Ala.	57,764	179,068	24.5	43,872	82,085	254,464	18.7	47,585
Miss.	37,486	104,961	24.5	25,715	52,855	153,280	18.7	28,663
Ark.	76,954	215,471	24.4	52,575	99,271	287,886	18.7	53,835
La.	11,666	34,998	25.3	8,854	15,716	50,291	19.9	10,008
Texas	79,687	231,092	25.5	58,928	99,887	319,638	19.7	62,969
Wash.	9,782	30,324	26.5	8,036	11,115	33,345	23.1	7,703
Oreg.	6,133	19,012	26.3	5,000	8,382	26,822	21.6	5,794
Calif.	48,516	150,400	27.9	41,962	52,397	167,670	22.1	37,055
TOTAL	959,681	2,911,967	25.1	730,563	1,192,822	3,779,757	19.4	735,105

// States having weekly chick placement reports. // Revised. 3/ Includes consumption in households of producers which is less than 1 percent of total production

1956 BROILER PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY IN TWENTY-TWO STATES

Commercial broiler production in 22 important States covered by weekly chick placement reports totaled 1,193 million birds during 1956 -- 24 percent more than in 1955 and the largest number of record for these States. The 22 States having weekly placement reports produced about 88 percent of the Nation's broilers in 1955.

Georgia led all States with 223 million birds, followed by Texas with 100 million, Arkansas with 99 million, North Carolina with 94 million, Delaware with 86 million, Alabama 82 million, and Maryland 67 million.

The average price received for the 1956 production in the 22 States was 19.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.1 cents in 1955. These States produced about 3,780 million pounds live weight of commercial broilers -- 30 percent more than in 1955. Birds raised in 1956 were sold at heavier weights than in

1955. Because of the lower price received for the 1956 production, gross income from sales was only about 1 percent higher than in 1955. Gross income from sales in the 22 States were \$735,105,000, compared with \$730,563,000 in 1955.

TURKEY BREEDER HENS UP 2 PERCENT IN STATE

Turkey breeder hens on N. C. farms as of January 1, 1957, were estimated at 42,000 birds, compared with 41,000 a year earlier, an increase of 2 percent. Heavy breeds were estimated at 40,000 birds, compared with 38,000 January 1, 1956 -- an increase of 5 percent. Light breeds were estimated at 2,000 birds, down 1,000 from a year earlier.

UNITED STATES

Heavy breed turkey breeder hens on U. S. farms January 1, 1957, were estimated at 3,170,000 birds, compared with (Continued on Page 5)

TURKEYS (Continued)

2,775,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 14 percent. Light breeds were estimated at 447,000 birds, compared with 456,000 January 1, 1956 -- a decrease of 2 percent. Testings for pullorum disease during the July through December period of 1956 were up 24 percent for heavy breeds and up 4 percent for light breeds from the same period a year earlier. Heavy white breeds, which were 19 percent of all heavy turkeys tested July through December were up 8 percent. Growers as of January 1 indicated they intended to produce 10 percent more turkeys in 1957 than last year. They intend to raise 13 percent more heavy breeds and 3 percent fewer light breeds.

Numbers of heavy breed hens on January 1 this year were above last year in all regions of the Country. Increases from a year earlier were 20 percent in the South Atlantic, 17 percent in the West North Central, 16 percent in the West, 15 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. The eight leading States with 69 percent of the heavy breeders in the Country, ranking in the order named, are California, Minnesota, Texas, Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Iowa, and Virginia. These eight states had 19 percent more heavy breeders than a year earlier.

Light breed hens on farms were down from last year in all regions of the Country, except in the important South Atlantic region where they were up 14 percent. Decreases were 20 percent in the East North Central, 16 percent in the North Atlantic, 11 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the West.

The eight leading States with 76 percent of the light breeder hens in the Country are Virginia, California, Texas, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, and West Virginia. These States had 1 percent more light breed hens on January 1 than a year earlier.

Higher production than a year earlier, and lower prices, continue in prospect for eggs the first few months of 1957. Number of layers on hand January 1, 1957, was up some from a year earlier. The rate of lay per bird is also running higher.

N. C. HONEY PRODUCTION UP 41.7 PERCENT

Honey production in North Carolina during 1956 amounted to 4,928,000 pounds. This amount is 41.7 percent above the 3,477,000 pounds produced for 1955, but it is 23.3 percent below the record high crop of 6.4 million pounds in 1951. The 1956 season was generally favorable for honey production. The increased production over 1955 came from four percent fewer colonies -- an estimated 176,000 as compared with 183,000 colonies for 1955. The 176,000 colonies is the smallest since 1947 when the number was 173,000. Production per colony in 1956 was 28 pounds, which is the highest since 1951 when the average was 34 pounds.

The average price per pound received by producers for honey in 1956 was 33.7 cents. The value of the honey crop for the State in 1956 was \$1,661,000 and \$53,000 for beeswax. Producers received an average of 51 cents per pound for beeswax. Honey stocks on hand for sale on December 15, 1956, totaled 739,000 pounds -- the smallest since 1953 when the stocks totaled 649,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES

U. S. Honey production in 1956 totaled 215 million pounds -- 15 percent below 1955 and the smallest crop since 1948. The crop was produced by 5,332,000 colonies of bees, about the same number as in 1955; but production per colony of 40.2 pounds was well below the 1955 production of 47.8 pounds per colony. In mid-December, producers had about 49 million pounds of honey on hand for sale -- about 23 percent of the estimated 1956 production. Beeswax production totaled 4,118,000 pounds, compared with 4,599,000 pounds in 1955.

Production of honey was below 1955 in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and West where it was up 36 percent and 1 percent respectively. Decreases from 1955 were 47 percent in the East North Central, 38 percent in the North Atlantic, 21 percent in the West North Central and 15 percent in the South Central States. Cool weather and excessive rainfall during the spring and summer in the North Atlantic States restricted bee activity and cut nectar flow. This plus a poor fall flow, resulted in the poorest crop of record for this area. Spring and summer weather in the East

(Continued on Page 7)

N. C. SLAUGHTER DOWN 4 PERCENT IN DECEMBER

Commercial slaughter of livestock in North Carolina during December of 1956 totaled 21,573,000 pounds liveweight -- about 4 percent below the 22,456,000 pounds slaughtered during December 1955. By species the December slaughter was made up of 7,190,000 pounds of cattle, 717,000 pounds of calves, and 13,666,000 pounds of hogs.

Total commercial slaughter in the State for 1956 amounted to 293,317,000 pounds. This was the highest yearly total of record and was due to an increase in hog slaughter.

UNITED STATES

Output of red meat by commercial slaughter plants in the U. S. totaled 2,209 million pounds in December 1956. This was 8 percent below the November 1956 production of 2,411 million pounds and 9 percent below the 2,433 million pounds for December 1955.

Total commercial production of beef,

veal, pork, lamb and mutton in 1956 at 26,654 million pounds established a new record. Production was 5 percent or 1,183 million pounds above the previous high of 25,471 million pounds for 1955. The annual production totals for 1956 when compared with 1955 show beef up 7 percent, veal up 3 percent, pork up 3 percent, and mutton and lamb down 2 percent.

Beef production this past December, at 1,142 million pounds, was 5 percent below November but 3 percent above the 1,114 million pounds for December 1955. Beef output for the 12 months of 1956 totaled 14,087 million pounds which is a new high, and 7 percent above the previous record of 13,213 million pounds for 1955.

Cattle slaughtered during December 1956 totaled 2,181,900 head. This is 8 percent below the 2,369,200 head slaughtered in November, but was 4 percent or

(Continued on Page 7)

NORTH CAROLINA AND U. S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER *

Species	DECEMBER				JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
N. C.								
Cattle	10.5	9.4	8,241	7,190	161.1	148.3	123,445	116,935
Calves	3.6	3.8	627	717	61.7	57.3	11,327	10,795
Sheep & Lambs	.1	-	9	-	1.4	1.1	119	91
Hogs	64.0	63.0	13,579	13,666	698.0	754.0	150,080	165,496
TOTAL	78.2	76.2	22,456	21,573	922.2	960.7	284,971	293,317
U. S.								
Cattle	2.1	2.2	2,049	2,115	25.7	26.9	24,201	25,677
Calves	1.0	1.0	208	202	12.4	12.4	2,689	2,774
Sheep & Lambs	1.3	1.2	127	118	16.2	16.1	1,556	1,533
Hogs	8.7	6.8	2,035	1,598	74.2	78.7	17,603	18,265
TOTAL	13.1	11.2	4,419	4,033	128.5	134.1	46,049	48,249

* Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter. Excludes farm slaughter.

N. C. SLAUGHTER (*Continued*)

75,200 head above the December 1955 kill. The total number of cattle slaughtered in 1956 was 26,856,100 head, up 4 percent or 1,133,600 head from the previous record high of 25,722,500 head for 1955.

Veal production for December 1956 was 110 million pounds, 21 percent less than a month earlier and 3 percent less than a year earlier. Veal output for the year of 1956 amounted to 1,532 million pounds, 3 percent above the 1,487 million pounds for 1955.

The number of calves slaughtered in December 1956 totaled 956,700 head. This was 18 percent below the 1,162,400 head killed the previous month and 4 percent below the 992,900 slaughtered during December 1955. Calf slaughter for the year of 1956 totaled 12,448,900 head. This was 71,900 head or 1 percent above the 12,377,000 head of calves killed in 1955.

December 1956 pork production, excluding lard, was estimated at 901 million pounds. This is a drop of 11 percent from the preceding month and 21 percent lower than December 1955. Total pork output for 1956 was 10,305 million pounds, up 3 percent from the 10,027 million pounds for 1955 and the largest for any year since 1952. The hog kill for December was estimated at 6,841,600 head. This was 11 percent below the November 1956 total of 7,717,200 head and 21 percent below the 8,672,200 hogs slaughtered in December 1955. Total hogs slaughtered during 1956 at 78,673,800 head was 6 percent over 1955.

Production of lamb and mutton in December 1956 totaled 56 million pounds, down 5 percent from the previous month and 8 percent less than the 61 million pounds produced in December 1955. Total production of lamb and mutton for all months of 1956 was estimated at 730 million pounds or 2 percent less than the 744 million pounds produced in 1955.

Sheep and lambs slaughtered in December 1956 totaled 1,199,400 head. This was 7 percent fewer than the November 1956 kill of 1,288,700 head and 8 percent below the December 1955 total of 1,304,900 head. Total sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1956 at 16,069,400 head was 1 percent less than the total for 1955 of 16,215,100 head.

Poultry meat output for December 1956 totaled 458 million pounds on a ready-to-cook basis. This was 21 percent smaller than production for the previous

month, but 17 percent above the total for December 1955. Total poultry meat production for 1956 was estimated at 4,768 million pounds. This was a new high for annual production and 20 percent above the 1955 total of 3,963 million pounds.

N. C. HONEY (*Continued*)

North Central States was cool and wet and prevented bees from working much of the time, resulting in the smallest crop there since record began in 1939. Colonies from package bees built up slowly in this area. Drought conditions over much of the West North Central area resulted in a crop well below that of the previous year. Production in the South Central States is well below 1955 because of the very short Texas crop.

In the West the crop was 1 percent above the previous year and would be considered an average crop. Production in the South Atlantic States was well above the very short crop in 1955. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida had crops sharply larger than the low 1955 production.

The 10 leading states with 56 percent of the 1956 production were California, Minnesota, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Georgia and Montana.

Honey production per colony averaged 40.2 pounds, compared with 47.8 pounds in 1955 and the average of 43.6 pounds. Yields were below the previous year in all regions of the country except in the South Atlantic where they increased from 27.5 pounds in 1955 to 37.0 pounds in 1956. Decreases from 1955 were: North Atlantic from 39.0 to 24.9 pounds; East North Central from 54.6 to 29.4 pounds; West North Central from 87.7 to 69.9 pounds; South Central from 27.2 to 22.6 pounds and the West from 57.5 to 57.0 pounds.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-December totaled 49 million pounds -- 23 percent of production. Stocks as a percentage of production were 37 percent in the East North Central, 25 percent in the North Atlantic, 22 percent in the West North Central and West and 17 percent in both the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Beekeepers received an average price of 19.0 cents per pound for all honey sold in 1956, including the combined wholesale and retail sales of extracted, chunk, and comb honey.

FARM REPORT

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COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES ^{1/}		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957
	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	PERCENT	PERCENT
Cotton, Lb.....	.3099	.3021	.3581	.3656	87	83
Wheat, Bu.....	2.07	2.09	2.46	2.49	84	84
Corn, Bu.....	1.22	1.23	1.79	1.80	68	68
Oats, Bu.....	.744	.752	.870	.864	86	87
Barley, Bu.....	1.03	1.05	1.36	1.34	76	78
Rye, Bu.....	1.20	1.22	1.71	1.65	70	74
Beef Cattle, Cwt....	14.10	14.90	21.80	22.10	65	67
Hogs, Cwt.....	16.20	17.30	21.60	21.60	75	80
Lambs, Cwt.....	17.40	18.00	24.00	24.60	72	73
Chickens, All, Lb...	.160	.171	.289	.282	55	61
Eggs, Doz.....	.371	.332	.468	.473	5/ 72	5/ 75
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. ^{2/}	3/ 4.53	4/ 4.41	4.74	4.76	5/ 88	5/ 87

^{1/} Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.

^{2/} Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.

^{3/} Revised.

^{4/} Preliminary.

^{5/} Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.